THE ELKHORN MERCURY

VOLUME IX. ELKHORN, MANITOBA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917. NUMBER 39

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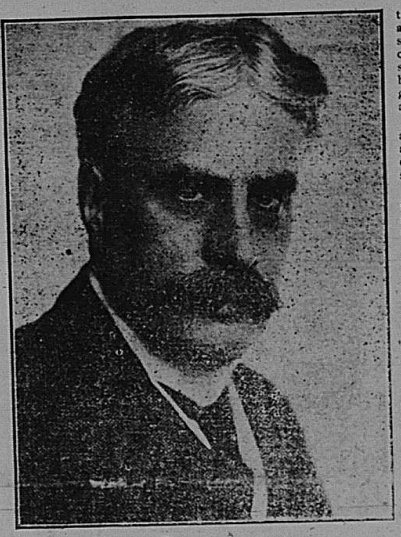
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LEADERSHIP QUESTION RAISED AT NON-POLITICAL MEETING

Partisanship Creeps Into Win-the-War Meeting at Virden Despite Efforts of Promotors to Evade It ---Great Interest Was Very Apparent

The object of the promotors of the Mass Meeting at the Auditorium, Virden, on Friday evening last — To weld into a national government the best men that can be procured without regard to party affiliations— was a most laudable one, and the large audience which packed the building to its fullest capacity on that occasion, clearly demonstrated the deep interest that is being taken by the public in the national crisis. The ladies formed a fair proportion of that audience and of the outside districts, Elkhorn was well represented. A resolution committee had been appointed and had spent many hours in framing a list of resolutions that would embody and without friction to either side, what was considered the most important legislation for the purpose of vigorously pushing the war, enforcing strict economy during the term of the war, and providing for the current cost of that war. Prominent speakers from both parties had been invited to attend and there was a strong feeling that if this movement was once successfully launched it would spread and increase, prove an important factor in pacifying the now opposed political parties and create a government that would work with a single purpose. Mr. J.A. McLachan, President of the Virden Board of Trade in opening the meeting, outlined the steps which had been taken to bring the people together that evening and expressed the hope that, for once in the history of the constituency, party feeling would be forgotten and that all would work to forward those ideas which would be presented to them in the shape of resolutions by the chairman of that committee, Mr. H. H. Goulter. Mr. Goulter then read the following resolutions, dealing with and explaining each one in turn:



WILL THIS MAN LEAD A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT?

Whereas the Dominion of Canada has voluntarily entered into the great world war on the side of Great Britain and her allies in the present struggle for democracy and has in fulfillment of her undertaking sent many thousand of her sons to fight for this cause;

And whereas the early success of the entente allies requires that the whole energy of every member of the alliance should be effectually used;

And whereas the Canadian forces have already by their valour on the battle fields of Europe reflected great glory upon the Dominion which would be forever disgraced by a failure now to give them adequate support;

Be it resolved therefore that the Canadian people must maintain unimpaired the present fighting forces of the Dominion and loyally contribute in every way possible to the success of the allies until the objects for which they are fighting shall have been attained;

And as a means to that end we urge:—

1. The enforcement of strict personal economy by taxation and regulation.

2. The raising by taxation of as much as is prudently possible of the current cost of the war, such taxation to be broad based but graded according to ability to pay.

3. Moblization, and where necessary, nationalization of the country's resources.

4. Immediate enforcement of compulsory military service.

And be it further resolved that the present crisis demands the immediate formation of a national government composed of men of outstanding ability and integrity without regard to party affiliations.

And as a specific war measure this meeting would recommend the enactment of Dominion wide prohibition during the period of the war.

The Rev. Cook, Messrs. Knight, Chalmers, Forke, Ivens and the Rev. Scott were then called upon in turn and spoke strongly in favor of adopting the resolutions as outlined. The wish of each speaker to avoid party and at the same time fully endorse the resolutions, was very evident and under this handicap their references were chiefly directed to the urgent need of Canada being true to her pledges and to the policy of immediate compulsory military service.

Before putting the resolutions the chairman asked for discussion, allowing each speaker five minutes. It was then the unexpected happened. A gentleman on the platform the Rev. Dodd, in a very forcible manner, introduced an amendment which entirely changed the trend of the debate and led to some very heated discussion. Mr. Dodd condemned the form of resolution and stated that they should be condensed into one clause—That this meeting is in favor of a national government with a policy of conscription of manhood and wealth, under the leadership of Sir Robt. Borden. In supporting his amendment the speaker pointed out that

(Continued on back page)

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Forks, Oil Cans, Machine Oil, Wrenches, Pliers, Rope, Binder Whips--- ready for your inspection. Prices, later on, may advance so protect yourself by an early purchase

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MAID MARJORY

BY

L. G. MOBERLY

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London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

CHAPTER II.

Meg's Reply

"Your wife?" Meg's eyes looked at him with an expression of scared bewilderment. "Oh, but I never thought—I could be your wife!"

"Couldn't you care about me enough?" he asked, and there was a note of appeal in his voice which went to the girl's heart. "I know I'm a beast; I know I'm not fit to touch a little, pure, lovely thing like you. But you can make me good. Meg, even at my worst, you have always helped me, and with you as my wife I could fight the drink fiend, I could stop being the drunken brute I make of myself now. Won't you do what I ask?"

His words poured out tumultuously and his terrible earnestness had its due effect upon Meg.

"If I could really help you," she faltered, "but——"

"You could really help me," he interrupted. "Don't you know that what I say is true; you have helped me since you first came here as a little child? You could always make me ashamed. When your eyes look at me, your sweet, innocent eyes, they make me want to do better.

In a lightning flash the girl's thoughts went back over the ten years she had spent in the lodging house under Naldrett's care, and she remembered those many days, those many evenings, when her guardian had staggered home, talking thickly and incoherently and laughing foolish, maudlin laughter; and the days when he had sunk into his arm chair in a heavy sleep; others again when he had bemoaned his own weakness in a passion of despair; and raged against fate with a fierceness that had frightened her both in her childhood and her girlhood days.

Her favorite abiding place had always been the corner of the old-fashioned window seat in Naldrett's sitting room; here she had been wont to sit curled up for hours with her book or needlework, and here she had been the recipient of many of the young doctor's remorseful outpourings. For many years she had exercised a curiously soothing and controlling power over him, but of late she fancied her power had lessened, and she had been reluctantly obliged to agree with Mrs. Crump when that good woman declared that Dan Naldrett was becoming worse instead of better with the passing years.

"I don't think I have helped you much lately," she said, very gently, in response to his last words, drawing herself quite away from his restraining hands; "I wish I could, oh, I wish I could!"

"I'm going to the devil as fast as I can go," he said bitterly, his heavy eyes looking gloomily into hers, though he did not come near her or touch her; "why can't I keep away from this cursed drink? It's always too strong for me. I feel as if I was possessed by a devil and I couldn't get myself free."

"Mr. Dan," the girl answered softly, "why don't you try and cast the devil out? Why don't you make a huge effort? Why do you go on drinking when you know it hurts you?"

He laughed harshly.

"Because I'm a weak fool, that's why. Don't you know I'm as weak as water? I tell you the drink gets hold of me; nobody who hasn't been got hold of by it knows what it's like. It binds you. I can't keep away from it. You don't know—a good woman doesn't know what it means to have a devil like that tugging at your very soul. I can't get away from the drink; I feel mad for it. I tell you when the craving comes it is like being possessed by a devil."

"Then to turn him out you've got to find something stronger than the devil," Meg said simply. "You couldn't conquer a dreadful thing like that with your own strength—nobody could. But oh! Why don't you try, Mr. Dan, why don't you get the strength that's waiting for you. The drink is spoiling all your life and your work, and they ought to be so helpful and so splendid for other people. And I—can't bear to see it when you—drink."

"Can't you bear it?" His voice grew very tender. "And I wouldn't hurt a hair of your head," he ended, with the fascile remorse of the weak. "I'm not worthy of you, I know that I am not the least bit worthy of you, but if you will do what I ask you, Meg—if you will marry me I believe I can cure myself. I believe you can save me from this hell into which I am sinking; it is hell, there's no other word for it. If you married me you could raise me to your own height. I could be a good man if you married me."

The reiteration of those words made a strong appeal to a girl in whom the instinct of self-sacrifice and of service were as strongly developed as in this girl. To give, and to give lavishly and generously of herself, her love, her help; to take care of any one weaker than herself, to shield the helpless or the unhappy—these were integral parts of her nature. In spite of her youth, the mother instinct was already strong within her, and it was that instinct of helpfulness, and of bearing the burden of one weaker than herself which made her very nearly yield to Dan's wishes. Indeed, as he caught her hands in his again, she was on the verge of consenting to do as he had asked her when, with a self-control wonderful in one so young, and with an instinctive wisdom far beyond her years, she realized that by yielding to him now she would hinder rather than help. Looking steadily into his miserable eyes, she spoke quietly, despite the beating of her heart.

"I don't believe it would be easier for you to do right if you married me," she said. "I think if you really care for me, you will try to stop doing wrong before you ask me to be your wife."

The man before her winced, but he recognized the truth of her words.

"Where did you learn to be so wise?" he said. "What you say is true; of course, I know it is true. Though I am an utter rotter, I know you are speaking the truth. I want you to help me keep straight, little girl, you are so strong."

"If I just gave in to what you wanted, and married you now, I shouldn't really be helping you," she answered, still speaking with that touch of instinctive wisdom. "I can't tell you how I know, but I do know that if I did what you wanted I should only hinder you, not help."

"I believe you are right," he said, "I know you are right. Didn't I say you were wiser than I, though you are such a little, young thing. But will you promise to marry me some day if I turn over a new leaf?" he went on eagerly. "I can't let you go altogether. I realize now that I have been caring more and more about you all these years whilst you have been growing out of childhood into girlhood, and then into womanhood. I couldn't bear to give you to any other man; that's the long and short of it. I couldn't stand seeing you another man's wife. Could you care enough for me to marry me some day, when I am fit for you?"

For an instant there rushed into the girl's mind the vision of the lover she had fashioned out of her childish dreams, and out of the fairy stories over which she had pored not so very long ago. Perhaps the lover of her dreams bore no close resemblance to any real human being she was ever likely to meet, but in a formless and quite undefined way she had set up an ideal for herself of what that lover should be; and Dan bore not the most distant resemblance to that ideal. She had dreamt that in some dim future a fairy prince would ride into her life, a prince who would be strong in body, and stronger in soul, a prince upon whom she could lean, not one who would need to use her for a prop and stay. In girlish fashion she had dreamt of that somebody who would love her and woo her, as story book ladies are loved and wooed; but the prince of her dreams had never looked like the man who stood before her now, he had never looked like poor Dan, with his bloodshot eyes, his lined face; all the signs upon him of that pitiful weakness which was wrecking his life.

(To Be Continued.)

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Holding Big Stocks of Meat

Supplies on Hand in Cold Storage Plants of the Dominion

A statement showing the quantities of meats, eggs and dairy products held by cold storage companies in Canada on July 1 last, has been issued by the acting commissioner of the cost of living. The statement is based upon returns sent in by two-thirds of the companies of Canada showing the amounts of goods which are their own property and the stock held for others. The figures are:

Butter 4,306,685 pounds as compared with 4,052,354 on July 1, 1916; cheese 4,674,239 pounds as against 5,810,654 a year before; eggs 8,590,861 dozen as compared with 8,012,372 dozen in 1916; beef 6,616,415 pounds as compared with 4,179,106; pork 27,622,902 pounds as compared with 19,331,831; bacon 9,493,855 pounds as against 6,771,075; ham 1,518,232 pounds as against 1,367,349, mutton and lamb 566,832 pounds as compared with 186,536 on July 1, 1916.

The acting commissioner points out that similar statistical data recently showed in the United States an increase in beef of 59 per cent. over 1916, a very small increase of holdings of pork, an increase of 17 per cent. in holdings of butter and an increase of only one per cent. in eggs.

Commenting on the Canadian figures he says the increased holdings of butter, eggs and pork are justified on the basis of an equivalent increase of sales since 1916, but that the increase of holdings in beef, ham, bacon, mutton and lamb are not justifiable, and that they are speculative. Accordingly, he says, the prices of these commodities should drop forthwith. The stocks of cheese, he thinks, are running too low.

"Why is it that truth will rise again when crushed to earth?"

"Because of its elasticity, of course. Don't you know how easy it is to stretch the truth?"—Boston Transcript.

Cultivation of Sugar Beet In Alberta

One of the Best Growing Crops in Western Canada

It is perhaps not generally known that the sugar beet is one of the best growing crops in Western Canada. Not only does this crop grow well, but there is no doubt that with the necessary labor and capital one of the most successful industries in Canada can be built upon the cultivation of beets for sugar.

In Southern Alberta alone the area suitable to the growth of the best kind of sugar beets is greater in extent than any two of the largest producing districts in the United States. That more has not been heard of the possibilities of this crop in Alberta is undoubtedly due to the success of the farmer in grain growing and stock raising. But, just as a higher quality of grain, with larger yields, is produced in Western Canada than in the older districts, so sugar beets grown here generally contain a higher percentage of sugar and yield a greater tonnage to the acre than those grown elsewhere. Tests made with beets grown under irrigation from five different kinds of seed at the Dominion government Experimental Station at Lethbridge showed a yield of 17 1-4, 16 1-2, 15 1-2 and 9 3-4 tons per acre, with a sugar percentage of 15.84, 19.42, 17.85 and 16.25 respectively. In the same district crops without irrigation yielded 9 1-2 tons per acre from the same seed. Even better results have been obtained from beets grown in the Eastern and Western sections of the irrigation block of the Canadian Pacific railway, east of Calgary, Alberta. Beets with sugar content of twenty per cent. have been grown there in successive years, and growers there are confident that this high percentage can be maintained with large crops. It is safe to say that practically any soil capable of producing such grain as is produced in Western Canada will produce satisfactory sugar beets, even though the results may not be so gratifying as those achieved with irrigation.

More than twelve years ago the possibilities of sugar beet production in Alberta had been recognized, and in giving evidence before a committee appointed by the Dominion government to enquire into the tariff on sugar a representative of the Raymond Sugar Company, Raymond, Alberta, stated that at that time the company had already demonstrated that the beet sugar industry, under proper conditions could be developed to an enormous extent in Alberta, and that the general conditions, etc., compared very favorably with those existing in the States of Utah and Idaho, which at that date were two of the largest producing districts in the Union.

Combined with the live stock industry, sugar beet cultivation builds up prosperous districts more quickly and substantially than probably any other mode of agricultural development. The feeding value of the beet pulp and tops needs no comment. As a rotation crop for the cultivation of soil values there is none better.

In regard to seed production, it is believed that a superior quality of seed can be produced in Alberta in marketable quantities. The soil in the eastern section of the irrigation block is admirably adapted for the growth of beets for seed, which will no doubt develop into one of the most important branches of industry.

A word as to the market will be interesting. In 1915, the consumption of sugar in Alberta was approximately 42,000,000 pounds, in British Columbia 33,000,000 pounds, in Saskatchewan 50,000,000 pounds and in Manitoba 43,000,000 pounds, making a total for the Western Provinces alone of 168,000,000 pounds. The total production of sugar in the whole of the Dominion amounted to only 37,000,000. A large market is, therefore, right at the door. Alberta alone has an area sufficiently large to produce sugar for the needs of Western Canada, and also to export large quantities. This is undoubtedly one of the future industries of Western Canada, especially in the districts where irrigation is practised.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Hardly Seems Enough!

In three months the United States has authorized the expenditure of $7,000,000,000, subscribed $3,000,000,000 to a single bond issue and lent $1,300,000,000 to its allies; registered nearly 10,000,000 men of age for service; gathered in volunteers for army and navy; undertaken and carried into effect the rigid and scientific training of 30,000 officers; transported an army of 20,000 or more 3,000 miles and placed it in France without the loss of a man; put a great fleet in active service; organized food and fuel control, and practically formulated a bill to raise nearly $2,000,000,000 in one year by taxation.—Chicago Herald.

"Have you got a war garden?"

"Yep, a bigger one than I had last year."

"There were no war gardens last year."

"If you had seen the fights I had with my neighbor's rooster over my garden last year you would have called it a war garden."—Houston Post.

Profit By New Zealand's Blunder

As a result of this unwise system of drafting, the agricultural area under crop in New Zealand has fallen by more than 100,000 acres in one year. The crop of wheat this year is two million bushels less than a year ago, and the reduction in the oat crop reaches a similar total.

Having on hand already a National Service register, the Canadian government should not fall into the error which is noticeable in New Zealand. They should know at Ottawa just about how many men are needed to maintain production in Canada at the maximum, particularly in agriculture, and they should know how many men are available for these productive works and who they are. And with this information in hand, there is no good reason why we should not escape New Zealand's blunder.—Calgary Daily Herald.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Paris Will Wear Fur of Rats Now

A Paris dispatch says: Yet again Venus adorns herself to fire the spirit of the God of War. "Gaspardine" will be the most fashionable fur for next winter's wear, the costumers and furriers announce. Already they are showing fur trimmed suits, coats, collars, stoles and muffs made of "gaspardine," which to be exact, is only the fur coat of the rats which infest the trenches at the battle-front.

Patriotic co-operation between the furriers and the soldiers will result in a strong demand for these "rat-skins" and may increase the bounty of one sou per head offered by the army for every rat killed in the trenches. Some soldiers spend their spare time killing rats and many have terriers at the front. Some poilus earn tidy sums of extra money with the aid of dogs, and it is to aid them that the fashion-makers are popularizing "gaspardine."

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

The Way to Success

Judge McAdoo, of New York, in a recent address, made some sensible remarks about boys and young men. Among other things he said:

To be successful a young man must do something he wants to do. The man must love his work. If I had a boy and he came to me and said he wanted to be a shoemaker I should say, "All right, my son, but be a good shoemaker; make the best shoes in New York." An honest shoemaker is worth 500 lawyers who botch their cases, or 500 doctors who bury their dead.

There is a great truth in that though it is one of the hardest things for many mothers and sisters to understand. They cannot, somehow, imagine that their own boy is like other children. He must be in a class by himself! Then they proceed to put him into a inferior class by not letting him develop in natural ability.

Girl's Father—"But how can you support my daughter? Twenty dollars a week won't pay the rent."

Suitor—"You don't mean to say you will charge Edith and me rent, do you?"

School Land Moneys

Increased Revenue For Provinces Through Investment in War Bonds

By the investment of the school lands money held in trust by the Dominion government in five per cent. war bonds instead of three per cent. savings bank interest the revenue of the three prairie provinces will be increased by over $220,000 a year.

Manitoba's school land monies held in trust by the Dominion government amount to $4,050,494, so that an additional $80,000 a year will result through the increased interest. The increase in Saskatchewan's revenue will be slightly higher, namely $82,000 per year, the amount of the school lands trust funds of this province being $4,093,063.30. Alberta has $3,091,579 in school land money held in trust by the Dominion government. Its revenue in consequence of the investment of the funds in war bonds will therefore be increased by more than $60,000.

For the enlightenment of our readers who desire to know something about the school system of Western Canada, it may be explained that school lands consist of two sections (1,280 acres) in every township (36 sections) in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, that is, approximately one-eighteenth of the entire area of the three provinces. These lands are administered by the Dominion government, in trust, with the object of establishing a fund for educational purposes in the provinces mentioned. They are disposed of, from time to time, at public auction only to the highest bidder, and subject to a certain upset price. From this source a very large revenue is derived which makes possible an adequate school system at small cost to the homemaker.

India Too Loyal To Rebel

Rev. Oswald Younghusband of Lahore, Is in Canada on Special Mission

There is no danger of an uprising in India, is the belief of Rev. Oswald Younghusband, of Lahore, India, who arrived in Toronto on his way to England. His belief is that on the whole the people are too loyal. The country, however, shows some signs of movements towards self-government, although Mr. Younghusband stated it to be his belief that they were not yet ready for it, as even in municipal matters the Englishman was often depended on to take the initiative.

"In my opinion," he stated, "education has been along wrong lines. There has been too much cram work, and not enough attention given to making of character and backbone." The ideal education for India, he stated, was to be complete in India itself. "They should be educated in the environment in which they are to live," he said.

The main object of Mr. Younghusband's visit to England is to gain more recognition for the 250,000 English and mixed Indian people in India, and also to secure the seven Rhodes scholarships that were withdrawn from the German students, and bestowed upon some of his own people.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F.R. DEJARDIN.

Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Haig's Charger

In the heart of Hampshire, says the Daily Express, a bay charger is now preparing for the proud task of learning to have big war plans unfolded round his ears, and great maps laid out on his back and councils of war held round him, while paper and parchment crackle about his face and leave him calm. Some day soon—who knows?—the proud bay charger now training in Hampshire may amble through the streets of Brussels.

England's Awakening

Discovery Made That Life Is at Last Worth Living

"This war has wakened England. It has made the working-man work at full-tilt for the first time in his life. He has been willing to do it, because the product served a national purpose instead of the profit of another person. He has been physically able to do it, because an increased wage gave him better food. He has discovered how to do it, because the pressure of necessity has unlocked brain cells which in ordinary times would have required a term of education to co-ordinate. The war has turned the middle-class home inside out, and freed the respectable unemployed into usefulness. It has given new and more active forms of employment to women caught in domestic service and the parasitic trades of 'refined' dressmaking, millinery, and candy manufacture. Finally, the war has given a career to upper-class Englishmen. For the first time in their lives they feel they have found something active to do through noble sacrifice. The sigh of relief that went up at the discovery that life was at last worth living, if only because of its brevity, was echoed in the poetry of officers as it drifted back from the trenches."—Arthur Gleason, in the Century.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

An Ohio woman wants a divorce because her husband hasn't taken a bath for 17 years. Why now? He can't possibly get any dirtier.—Detroit Free Press.

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

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Chemically Self-Extinguishing

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The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

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2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

Canada To Assist With Food Needs

Consumption of Wheat, Beef and Bacon Must Be Cut Down One-Third, Declares Hanna

That the consumption of many articles of food must be reduced by one-third is the declaration made in a statement issued by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Dominion food controller. The statement is as follows:

"The consumption of wheat, beef and bacon in the Dominion must be reduced by at least one-third, to meet the needs of the Allied armies, and people. Every man, woman and child in Canada is under a direct war obligation to assist in that reduction. The consumption of flour in England and France is being reduced to between three and four pounds per person per week. Canada and the United States must reduce their normal consumption of wheat by 160,000,000 bushels this year to meet the added requirements for export. Russia has been enduring four meatless days a week. Households in England are under voluntary obligations to limit their consumption of meat to two and one-half pounds per person per week.

"The Allies look to Canada to relieve their food shortage. Both the producer and the consumer must assist to give that relief, the producer by producing and conserving to the utmost of his capacity and the consumer by substituting perishable and conserving storeable foods for export. By such joint action the soldiers of Canada, the Empire and the Allies will be strengthened in the struggle for victory.

"Economy in the use of foodstuffs, particularly of wheat, bacon and beef is imperative. Waste in the hotels, restaurants, clubs and homes of the Dominion is a crime. The committee on the control of food consumption, consisting of Mr. Justice Rose, chairman; Miss Mary U. Watson, George Wright and W. A. Cooper, has been in session at Ottawa recently. Within a very short time it will have proposals to submit for the consideration of various classes of consumers. Meetings will then be held at various centres to discuss the proposals with the various elements and interests affected."

A Corporal On "The Guards"

Old Soldier Refers With Contempt to All Dramatics

A little psychological study of the old soldier on the new and the new on the old is unfolded in a series of letters to an English newspaper, from which we cull the following. Says the new soldier: The natural outcome of the old soldier's attitude towards soldiering—a job very much like any other job—is that he does heroic things without feeling particularly heroic. Death in action is, to him, a mischance, a piece of bad luck, whereas to the new soldier it is "the supreme sacrifice." I have heard a drill sergeant from the Grenadier Guards referring with contempt to what may be called without offence to the dramatics of soldiering: "None of your 'Death-or-glory boys' or 'Die-hards' here!" he said.

These Guardsmen are magnificent soldiers, with a strong pride in their brigade and a genuine love of work well done; their record in the present war, particularly during the retreat from Mons, is so splendid that it is almost incredible; and yet to those men it was very little more than ordinary squad drill. They did their work according to rule, because they believed that that was the most skilful and safest way to do it. "I'm not a 'ero," said a Guardsman to me. "I'm a soldier," and the scorn with which he said "ero" was only equalled by the pride with which he said "soldier."

Trench Tales

The Scotchman That Captured a German as a Mere Incident

"The coolest thing I've seen out there," said a private of the Argyll and Sutherlands, "was after the advance had broken into open fighting. Our shell holes were next to a battalion of the Gordons and I dropped into one of them for a visit.

"There was a Sergeant-major in the hole, shaving as calmly as if there were no such things as shells flying around. 'Man, Sergeant-major,' I said, 'ye are nae feart?' Says he, 'I left my fear by the side o' the Lossie.' That's the river that Elgin stands on. And we had a bit of a crack then. He told me he had been an athelte in his day and when he told me his name, I knew him for a man famous on the cycle track. We were talking away when suddenly a Boche turned up at the crater lip. How he got there, Heaven only knows, but we were a bit mixed up with the Germans round us near and far. This Boche had an ugly look as if he meant mischief, but it didn't disturb the sergeant-major much. He just laid down his razor and picked up his rifle and bayonet, and sauntered out with soap down one side of his face.

"The Boche had a bomb in his hand, but he dropped it without trying to draw the safety pin, and he up with his hands. The Sergeant-major rounded him up into the shell hole, dropping him in by the scruff of his neck. He made the German hold up the mirror till he finished his shave."

Australian Horse Supply

A statement made available by the Australian minister for defence shows that since war was declared 44,000 horses have been shipped overseas from Australia for the Australian armies. The purchase cost has been over $4,000,000. This does not include 3,500 presented to the army as gifts from various sources.

W. N. U. 1170

Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep). This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c., and the net profit upon each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was $40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of $13,385,000 of which $3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended $750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:—

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the out-going product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage bacon. The term "cold-storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold-storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some companies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many Firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, et cetera. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were $1,162,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing-house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or $2,836,000. Thus 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9 cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submited to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin", it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interests directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country, and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruth, adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of the war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

Toronto, July 17th, 1917

His Executor

A couple of Kentuckians, meeting in a feud district, according to an exchange, one asked the other:

"Look here, Bill what did you shoot at me for? I ain't got no quarrel with you."

"You had a fued with Ben Walker, didn't you?"

"But Ben's dead."

"Well, I'm his executor."—New York Tribune.

The customer picked up a knife from the counter and handed it to the butcher, with a friendly smile.

"I don't really want it?" he said, "but if you will cut it off I will take it along with the rest."

"Cut what off?" demanded the butcher in blank surprise.

"Your hand," was the gentle reply. "You weighed it with the sausages and I like to get what I pay for."—New York Times.

Customer—Send up twenty-five cents worth of boiled ham.

Butcher—All right, sir. Anything else?

Customer—Yes. If my wife isn't at home tell the boy to put it through the keyhole!

"Was there any soreness after the doctor vaccinated you?"

"A trifle. I thought he charged me entirely too much."

Experience

"There are a lot of girls who don't ever intend to marry."

"How do you know?"

"I have proposed to several."—Puck.

Bank Cashier—You owe us a considerable overdraft, madam. What shall we do about it?

She—You may charge it, please.—Judge.

Getting Acquainted

Teacher—"Do you know the population of New York?"

Mamie Backrow—"Not all of them, ma'am, but then, we've only lived here two years."—Puck.

She—I suppose you saw some close things at the front?

He—Rather! There was McDougall of our battalion—I think he was the closest.—London Ideas.

"The Elkhorn Mercury"

Published every Thursday afternoon from the Office, Richill Ave., Elkhorn, Manitoba.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917.

Result of the Shipment of Scrap Iron

To all intrested in patriotic work and especially to those responsible for the splendid results obtained from the sale of scrap iron collected at this point, the following communications will be read with pleasure. They were received last Friday by Mrs. Rodgers, who, instructed by her husband, wrote for the information therein contained, which shows how well the project so ably handled by Mr. R. Rodgers brought the desired results in that it has considerably increased Elkhorn's quota to the Red Cross Fund

Enquires from time to time since shipment of the metal could not be answered through lack of information and the reception of the appended copies of the letters concerning the matter should add impetus to the movement, thereby ensuring further staunch support in this direction when the end of harvest-time shall allow the "Scrap-Iron Campaign" to be continued.

The letters are as follows—

"Dear Mrs. Rodgers:

Some time ago you shipped, care of the Salvation Army, a car of waste material for the Red Cross. I am very sorry that in some way or other your correspondence was mislaid. The contents of the car, however, was disposed of some time ago. I am sending you a detailed statement of the car within the next day or two, so that you will be able to see just what was taken in. I am certainly sorry that you have had to be kept waiting for such a long time.

I am, Yours truly,
Ruth Collier,
Sec. Red Cross Service Depot."

* * *

"Dear Madam—

Re Shipment of Scrap-Iron

I am in receipt of your favor of recent date re the above. On inquiry at our Red Cross Service Depot, I found that through an oversight the correspondence in connection with this particular shipment had been inadvertently checked off and fyled as having been completed. I trust that you will appreciate the circumstances, and accept my most sincere apology

Your car realized something in the neighborhood of $300.00. At time of writing I am unable to give you the exact figure, but have asked the Salvation Army for particulars, and will advise you as soon as received.

I may say that during the months of June and July 20 cars of scrap-iron were shipped in and the amount realized from the sale totalled somewhere about $4000.

Just by way of explanation I wish to say that when we began getting so many inquiries regarding shipments of scrap-iron, although the business was entirely new to us, with our desire to realize as much as possible for the Red Cross through the sale of waste material whatever sort they might happen to be, we made arrangements with the Salvation Army whereby they should handle such shipments on our behalf to the best possible advantage. It has been quite a task all around as, of course, prices vary a great deal. Our Service Depot is located in the Salvation Army's building on Fountain Street, and considering the difficulties with which our Committee has had to contend, I really think the results have been very satisfactory so far.

As Chairman of the Red Cross Service Committee I do appreciate the trouble the members of your Society, including yourself, have taken to gather the car of scrap and make shipment, and as I said before, am so sorry advice to you in the usual way regarding the disposal of it was overlooked.

Yours very truly, W. H. Gardiner."

Note—In addition to the above car, the same local gentleman superintended the loading of another the proceeds of which (about $250) went through the channels of the local I.O.DE. chapter.

This Looks Like a Pre-War Offer!

Because we know that our readers get solid enjoyment out of the Montreal "Family Herald and Weekly Star" we have decided to give all who renew through us the opportunity of accepting the following offer which lasts for a LIMITED TIME ONLY.

The Elkhorn Mercury - $1.50

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A Great War Map FREE

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FOR A YEAR'S SPLENDID READING issued and mailed to you every week--and here's a

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Local Agent for Drysdale & Co., of Brandon, (C. H. Pierson Succrs.), Monumental Marble Manufacturers.

An excellent catalogue of designs at attractive prices will be submitted at any time.

Phone 17. South of track, Elkhorn.

BUY

Binders
Mowers and Rakes
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D. T. Carradice - Phone 46

Remember That Soldier Boy

He likes to get the local news from home If you have a relative in training anywhere in Canada and are a Subscriber to The Elkhorn Mercury, you can keep that "Boy in Khaki" in close touch with the news of this district. Here's what to do —Leave the names and addresses at the office of this publication and every week we will send—

The Mercury Free of Charge

The Ford is Economical

THE average man can easily afford a Ford car. It is the most inexpensive car to drive.

20 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline is an every day occurrence. 33 miles is frequently reported by Ford owners. Yearly repair expenses of less than one dollar are not unusual. The car is light in weight and tires give more mileage on a Ford than on any other car.

You can buy a Ford for yourself and one for wife for the price of one car at $1000. You can run both Fords at about the same expense as for one larger, heavier car.

You can always sell a "used" Ford at a good price. You have to accept a big reduction for a "used" larger car.

Go and take a ride in the 1917 model. See how comfortable it is, and stylish too—stream line effect, tapered hood, crown fenders, beautiful finish. You need one for business. Your wife and children need one for pleasure and health.

The 1917 Ford Touring Car

$495.00

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO

W. J. PHILLPIS, ELKHORN, MAN.

Mr. Harvester!

Here's a few things that you will need:

A can of WILLIAM'S FLY DESTROYER, which will keep the pesky flies from bothering the horses while cutting.

A big strong OIL CAN at less than half price.

A strong, glass WATER JUG fitted with a handle.

A bottle of LIME JUICE or RASPBERY VINEGAR.

WRIST STRAPS, GOGGLES, FINGER STALLS.

J. MOONEY Druggist, Stationer and Optometrist, ELKHORN, Manitoba



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Once in a while to help keep down the "high cost of living." Besides the change of diet is very beneficial

The choicest varieties on hand, also Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry

Shipments of Livestock about every two weeks—Dates will be announced in the local column.

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The Elkhorn Mercury - Phone No. 42

Local Notes

School re-opened on Tuesday!

There it is!

Mr. H. Kline is a business visitor at Winnipeg.

Mr. C. G. Webster motored to Pierson, Man., on Friday.

Miss K. Mooney is the guest of her cousin Audrey Norris.

A 15c. Tea, above the drug store on Saturday—Everybody come.

Mrs. R. A. Cousins returned from Virden on Sunday where she visited for a few days last week.

Mrs. Clarke and son, of Reston, are the guests of Miss Melita Wilson.

Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood instituted a chapter of the I.O.D.E. at McAuley, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Reid, of Winnipeg motored from the city and were the guests of Mrs. McCorkindale on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Winkler and family, of Harmsworth, were the gudsts of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Olive on Sunday last.

Miss Kelsey of the Bank of Commerce staff here left on Sunday for Milestone to which point she has been transferred.

The Home Economic Society will hold a 15c. Tea in their rooms above the drug store, on Saturday, afternoon and evening Aug. 25th. Proceeds for the Red Cross.

The Rev. Ledingham delivered a forceful address on "Building on the Bible" to his Masonic brethren at the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Harvest is now general and from the reports to hand, the grain is a fine sample and, although the straw is light, the yield promises to be much better than first anticipated.

Mrs. W. Harper, of Peirson, Man., who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster for the past two weeks, returned home on Friday.

Word was received here on Saturday that Principal A. E. Wilson of the Industrial School has been stricken with typhoid while on a recruiting mission to the Indian reserves north of Winnipeg. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery. Dr. Clarke, of Reston, left on Sunday to take charge of the patient.

And then read here

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ewing arrived from Assinaboia on Sunday last.

Read the big offer on the opposite page.

The regular monthly meeting of this Chapter will be held on Tuesday, Augt. 28th, at 3.30 p.m. in the Masonic Temple.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tottle and daughters returned from Winnipeg on Tuesday after an enjoyable holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Warren, of Smiths Falls, Ont., are the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Chas. Leach, with whom they will make an extended visit.

Miss E. Morden and her grandmother, Mrs. Thorn of Calgary who have been visiting at Lestock, Sask., for the past few weeks returned to Elkhorn on Sunday.

Pte. W. Curran, an ex-pupil of the Iddustrial School and a former member of the Mercury staff, who has returned invalided, is visiting for a few days at the school.

The Home Economic Society will meet on Saturday Sept. 1st, at 3 p.m., sharp. Mrs. C. H. Freeman will demonstrate on Rhubarb Catsup and Mrs. Mark Cousins demonstrate on "How to Dress Poultry."

We are glad to hear that Mr. A. E. Wilson, who was reported seriously ill at an Indian Reserve, north of Winnipeg, is on his return home under the care of Dr. F. Clarke. Mr. Wilson has been far from well but is now much better.

Your support of the Home Economic Red Cross Tea should be liberal as there is such constant demand on the fund. Don't forget the slogan "Pay till it hurts"—Even if you don't drink tea take all your friends up and treat them.

News of yet another death in the ranks of the boys from this district reached us on Saturday, when we heard through a letter from Pte. E. G. Chapman to his wife that Charlie Staines, who was in the employment of Mr. T. Dixon before the war, had recently paid the supreme sacrifice. Charlie was greatly liked in this district, many will remember him by his sunny disposition and will consequently be grieved to hear of his demise.

The Rev. McLaren, of Shoal Lake gave us a call on Tuesday, while en route to Moosomin, to visit his son at that point, Dr. McLaren, who was amongst the medicos who volunteered and served in the imperial army during the first year of the war. Prior to joining the ministry 32 years ago, the reverend gentleman was in the newspaper business in Ontario and it was indeed a pleasure to have the opportunity to converse with one who had stepped from our ranks into a wider sphere of Christianity.

Kirkella I.O.D.E. Notes

The money realized from the shipment of scrap iron, 23 tons, collected at Kirkella on July 11th, amounted to $232.52.

The ladies of the I.O.D.E. wish to express their thanks to those who contributed to, and helped in the loading of this car.

The monthly meeting will be held, as usual, at the Orange Hall on Wednesday, Augt. 29th. The hostesses will be Mesdames W. Jordan and T. Noble.

Harvest is Here

OUR STOCK OF—

Forks
Machine Oils
Cans
Whips, and
Harvest Tools

—of every description is complete and will meet your wants.

A full line of Threshers' Supplies

TWINE

Dont' use your last ball before knowing where the next bale is coming from

Leave Your Order NOW

R. A. KNIGHT
Hargrave Phone 53 Elkhorn
W. T. CLARKE, Manager

We carry a full line of Lumber and Builders' Supplies

Exclusive Agent for Galt Coal

NOTICE

Beginning May 1st, the price of bread will be as follows—

12	Loaves	$1.00
6	"	50c
4	"	35c
3	Loaves or less—per loaf	10c

CREAMERY BUTTER 35c PER POUND

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Strawberries

Ice Cream and Cold Drinks. Lunches to Order.

CHAS. G. WEBSTER
The Bakery, ELKHORN, MAN.

..PROSPERITY..

I can help you to locate the best of land. Come in and look over the list of improved and unimproved farms —NOW



The watchword wherever farming is concerned. The fellow who can afford to buy a farm may soon become prosperous.

Money to Loan on Farm and Town Property. Hail, Fire & Life Insurance

R. de W. Waller
Commissioner in B.R. Elkhorn.

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

Huge German Losses

Casualties of Enemy on West Front Have Been Heavy

Severe inroads have been made on the strength of the German troops holding the line on the Franco-British front during the attacks delivered on them in the months of April, May and June. An estimate made on well-established averages demonstrates that their losses must approximate 350,000 men.

Before the spring operations of the French and British began, the German front had been divided into two sectors entirely independent of each other. One faced the French between the Oise and the Swiss frontier, and was under the command of the Crown Prince. The other confronted the British from the North Sea to the Oise, and was commanded by the Bavarian Crown Prince.

At the beginning of the Franco-British offensive the Germans had at their disposal on the whole line stretching from the North Sea to Switzerland 147 divisions, of which 105 were actually in the front line and 42 in the rear, ready for employment at any point where their help was needed. These reserve divisions were about equally distributed in the northern and southern sectors. The situation on the Russian front permitted the Germans to detach some of their active divisions from that side, and at the same time they formed several new divisions, which they brought to the French front, so that on June 20 the number of their divisions facing the French and British was 155, in spite of the fact that they had replaced the active divisions brought from Russia by Landwehr units sent from this side.

The strength of the German forces on the Franco-British front cannot, however, be calculated exactly from the number of their divisions, for no fewer than 112 of the 155 have been thrown into the battles at various times and 23 of them have been twice engaged, thus totalling in reality 135 divisions which have been in action.

As a general rule a division is not withdrawn from the fighting line until it has lost one-third of its effectives, and thus the German losses may be fairly accurately gauged. For instance, a German division nowadays, when at full strength, numbers approximately 7,500 infantrymen. Therefore, the 135 divisions which have passed through the fire have in all probability each lost 2,500 killed, wounded and prisoners, making in all 347,000 casualties in the infantry alone in less than three months, without regard to the losses among the artillery, engineers and other service troops.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc

Fifty Thousand Tons Aluminum Needed Yearly

Will Be Used for Aeroplane and Motor Vehicle Construction in States

The United States will require 50,000 tons of aluminum a year for aeroplane and motor vehicle construction to carry on the war against Germany, according to Dr. F. C. Weber of Chicago, a chemist and experimental inventor.

This amount of aluminum, Weber says, cannot be obtained from beauxite, its present source. We must use kholin, or fireclay which the Germans have been using since their source of French beauxite has been cut off. Weber says this country's supply of kaolin is practically inexhaustible. The largest deposits are in Illinois.

Weber has submitted his theory to the Society of Industrial Engineers, which in turn will take it up with the Council of National Defense.

A desire to mind one's own business is eminently worth acquiring.

INSTANT POSTUM
instead of tea and coffee on the family table makes for better health and more comfort.
Preferred by Thousands
"There's a Reason"

W. N. U. 1170

British Women In France

Many Women Employed in British Army Auxiliary Corps

Hundreds of women of the British Army Auxiliary Corps are working in France, some in the bases and others in country quarters near base towns. Their letters show they are finding enjoyment as well as hard work.

"We have every comfort and convenience," writes one. "We came prepared to 'rough it,' but there is no necessity for that. We are in the middle of a wood, and the country all around is lovely. We had a cricket match against the men yesterday, and they won, in spite of playing left-handed."

For ordinary clerical work 23s. to 27s. a week is paid; for superiors and shorthand typists 28s. to 32s. with overtime paid 7d. to 9d. an hour. A bonus of 5 pounds is paid for twelve months' service. Uniforms, khaki coat-frock, with stockings and shoes, are provided free. The maximum for board and lodging is 14s. a week.

Volunteers have a fortnight's drill in London and then go to France. The call is urgent to girls of good education with office experience or a little knowledge of book-keeping and clerical work. The soldier-clerks are wanted near the battle-area.

No Foul Fighting

Every thoughtful man must shrink from the suggestion that we should accept the German challenge to foul fighting. Every dictate of reason and logic warns us that this would be to forfeit the mighty moral advantage which we possess in the very fact that we are the champions of advanced international morality against the ancient international immorality, which the Germans have perpetrated and expanded.—Providence Journal.

THE STORY OF THE STAIRS

Every time you go up stairs you can test your state of health—the condition of your blood.

Do you arrive at the top of the stairs breathless and distressed? Does your heart palpitate violently? Do you have a pain in your side? Perhaps you even have to stop half way up, with limbs trembling and head dizzy, too exhausted to go further without resting. These are unfailing signs of anaemia. As soon as your blood becomes impoverished or impure the stair case becomes an instrument of torture. When this is so you are unfit for work; your blood is watery and your nerves exhausted, you are losing the joy of an active life and paving the way for a further break down and decline. In this condition only one thing can save you. You must put new, rich, red blood into your veins without further delay and so build up your health anew. To get this new, rich blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will give you new vitality, sound health, and the power to resist and throw off disease. For more than a generation this favorite medicine has been in use throughout the world and has made many thousands of weak, despondent men and women bright, active and strong.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

British Army Less Wasteful

Consumes About 15 per cent. Less Foodstuffs Than 18 Months Ago

The British army in the field is consuming about fifteen per cent. less of foodstuffs per capita than it did eighteen months ago.

This is not due to any studied diminution of rations, but to more careful distribution and the prevention of waste. It is very easy for a generous commissary to supply an army with more than it can use. In the early days of the war this practice of generosity was well nigh universal because it was regarded as wiser to provide too much than too little, and the reaching of the exact means is not a simple matter. The policy of over-supply was well enough when foodstuffs were fairly plentiful but nowadays, when the result of the war may depend upon the solution of food problems nothing is being left undone to prevent waste.

The British soldier is still the best fed soldier in Europe, but the supply departments are gradually rescuing him from the stigma of being at the same time the most wasteful. Stocks of meat and bread are closely watched and unused allowances must be held over and added to the store for the next meal or the next day.

Tired of Being Queen

The most remarkable voluntary abdication of a throne on record was that of Christina of Sweden, daughter and successor of the Great Gustavus Adolphus. Growing tired, at the age of 28, of the personal restraints imposed upon her by her high office, she resigned in favor of her cousin and went to Rome, which city she entered in the costume of an Amazon. Later she settled in Paris. The desire to reign seems to have returned to her after a few years for she tried to recover her own kingdom and made a bid for the crown of Poland.

The Allies Are One

There is no room for the slightest divergence among any of the Allies on the principles at stake. Alsace-Lorraine supplies the test. France has reaffirmed her position. It is endorsed with enthusiastic fidelity by all the Allies from Petrograd to New York. We may differ in words. But in purpose and in spirit all the Allies are as one.—London Daily Mail.

WIRE CUTS
on Horses, Cattle, &c., quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
Free Sample on Request

Taffy and Epitaphy

It Is a Cardinal Principle if Not the Motto of the Red Cross

Long ago someone remarked that an ounce of taffy is worth a ton of epitaphy. A ten-cent bunch of violets to the living outweighs a $50 funeral wreath for the dead.

That's the motto of the Red Cross. It is much cheaper to soothe and heal a wounded soldier than to pension his family.

Erecting monuments at Gettysburg and Valley Forge is well enough fifty or a hundred years after the events, but a dollar for the stricken soldier equals a hundred dollars in marble over his body.

Red Cross money is an insurance policy. What does it insure against?

Philadelphia's $3,000,000 will surely preserve scores of lives. So it insures against death itself, which is something an ordinary insurance policy does not do.

Wipe out Philadelphia's hospitals and how many more persons will die every year? Doctors tell me the number would be many hundreds.

Deprive the battlefront of hospital facilities and the death rate will jump enormously. So your Red Cross dollar is out upon a practical errand—not a sentimental, sissy journey.

It is certain to be invested in the life of a Liberty soldier, which is a good enough investment for me.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

Vegetable Food Values

Analysis of the Food Values of Common Garden Vegetables

Potatoes are propagated by cutting up selected potatoes and planting the pieces in hills care being taken to leave one or more "eyes" in each piece. But the potato vine blossoms and occasionally bears seeds. Burbank found one of these seed balls, containing twenty-three seeds. He planted them. No two seeds produced the same. Two hills, however, yielded potatoes of exceptional size, number and quality. They were preserved, and each succeeding year reproduced true to kind. They improved in whiteness, smoothness, uniformity of size, and in keeping qualities. That is the whole story. It was a triumph of selection and classification without hybridization, cross-pollenization or root-grafting. Nor has the application of these last mentioned processes, during the past forty years, improved the tuber grown by the Massachusetts lad, Burbank, in the garden patch at Chester.

Potatoes contain 75 per cent. of water on the average. Much the same proportion is contained in raw meat. Turnips contain as much as 90 per cent. water, 2 or 3 per cent. more than is contained in milk. But turnips contain no starch, which is the predominant constituent of potatoes, their carbohydrates being largely sugar, much of which is lost in boiling. The same is true of beets, which are very rich in sugar.

Carrots contain less water than turnips, but 10 per cent. more than potatoes. Parsnips contain more sugar than beets, but less water.

Onions contain as much as 90 per cent. water and have scarcely any dietetic value, but are very wholesome condiments or seasonings.

The London Lancet says these vegetables have little value as tissue building because of the small amount of protein in them, their chief value being for their carbohydrates in sugar.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Meaning of Economy

False Ideas Regarding the Use of the Word

The word "economy" which is now so unpleasantly familiar to us all meant to ancient Greeks, from whom we derive the terms, nothing but "household management." This is what it means or ought to mean today. Two false ideas have crept into the common use of the word, and if they can be eradicated, half the battle for sound economy is won. To some economy suggests cutting down expenses by doing without comforts. To others economy is a newspaper term for an unknown something that Mr. Hoover or President Wilson or Wall Street ought to do to reduce the cost of living. Nothing of the sort. It means that you balance your home budget as carefully as if it were the budget of your firm; that you buy no food that you do not need; that you permit no food to become spoiled or be wasted; that you vary your diet so that you get enough of every kind of food; that you buy with reference to times and seasons and relative costs and that you keep an eye open for good advice from any source, whether from the department of agriculture, a farmers' weekly, your agricultural college, or the hired girl in the kitchen.

Prices Must Drop

It will be far better for everybody if big business and little business alike adopt the policy of reasonable profits before the damage is done and public sentiment is inflamed. The wise business man will make for his own the motto: "Prices must come down," and he will do everything he can consistent with business solvency and honest profits to put prices down.—New York World.

Indian Warfare

Return to Tactics Employed by American Indian

How far German methods have changed the aspects and processes of war is strikingly shown in the remarks of a French drillmaster who has had American recruits in training. He is quoted by Charles H. Grasty, who writes to the New York Times telling of the French troops on parade in Paris, as follows:

"As human beings and raw material your men are the very best. But they need a deal of training. The hardest thing to teach them is not to be too brave. They must learn first to hide. Bravery and human flesh are no good against machine guns or barrage fire. Those splendid fellows will want to go right at the enemy just as the English did, who are just now learning how to strike without risking themselves too much. Methods in this war are largely those of stealth, in using men with plenty of artillery, machine guns and airplanes."

What is this but a return to the tactics employed by American Indians? In this point of view the world can recognize a much-acclaimed efficiency as a reversion to barbarism and primitive terrorism. If this mighty war of 1917 does not beget a hatred of war in the minds of men it will fail of its logical and most needed effect. The first necessity of such a result must be the defeat of the nation which has brought this great calamity upon us. The war cannot end, in justice to humanity, until those who have made atrocities their instrument are taught that the world will not submit to or stand for that sort of thing. Otherwise there can be no safety in it.—From the Springfield Gazette.

Strictly True

"This," said the man of the house, as he mournfully surveyed three carpets and ten rugs hanging on the clothes line, "this is a combination hard to beat."

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Used Tear-Gas to Arrest a Deserter

Tear-producing gas, such as is used on the battlefront, was utilized by the Paris police to capture a deserter named Thouin who resisted them in his apartment in the Rue Andre Del Sarte. Protected by a steel shield a policeman braved the armed recalcitrant and bored a hole in the door wherein he inserted a tube of the gas. As soon as he realized the situation Thouin shot himself, and his wife, half suffocated, opened the door. Thouin died soon after.

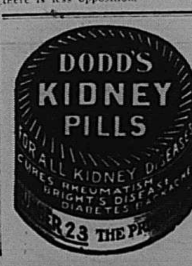
A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

"They say that mate of yours calls himself a practical Socialist," observed Private Smith.

Private Smith the looked up gloomily from his half-pint tankard.

"He must be," he said. "He pinches my socks, smokes my fags, and hanged if he don't write to my girl, too."—Tit-Bits.

It is easier to be good than great—there is less opposition.





The Crime Unpardonable

Wasteage of Food a Serious Offence in England

In an English town a few days ago a housewife was seen to throw a hunk of bread into a garbage pail. It had not spoiled. All that had happened to it to make it objectionable to the fastidious woman was that a cat had touched it. Her plea did not avail in court and she was fined $10. Another thrifty woman in the same village had to pay $5 for the destruction of a pound of good bread, after she had explained that it was all the cook's fault—the cook had thrown the bread into the discard notwithstanding that the mistress' orders had been to burn it. These are samples of the difficulty which British authority is encountering in its efforts to enforce absolute imperative thrift in the face of a crisis which makes the least waste of food an almost unpardonable social crime. The profligate habits of a lifetime are hard to change in the twinkling of an eye.—From the Boston Advertiser.

Walls, Gates and Doors

William B. Van Ingen suggests that mural painters do not sufficiently consider our magnificent scenery for the decoration of great wall spaces. Then there is the laying of a wall of huge stones and its gradual adornment with moss, wild flowers and brushwork until it becomes a thing of beauty. Gates rather than walls are the care of Walter A. Dyer, who tells about a little known French designer of ironwork gates, one Jean Tijou, who made a mark in England in the 17th century. Carved doors from the theme of Livingston Wright in a paper on Kirschmayer, a Bavarian by birth, who has made his home in Boston. The same writer has something to say about footscrapers of odd and occasionally handsome form wrought in iron during colonial and more recent times.—Art World.

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

First Father—Children are the sunshine of our lives.

Second Father—Quite true; and sunrise for me is about three a.m.—New York Times.

The Man With Asthma, almost longs for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

Slaughtering the Cows

Food Situation in Germany Becomes More Desperate

The deepest insight into the real food situation in Germany is offered by travellers who have been in Germany within the last few months. According to some of them who recently arrived at "some port in America" the Germans are slaughtering their cows and the children are the only ones who are allowed milk in that country. It takes something for a German to kill his cow. He will slaughter almost every other animal before he does this, not excepting the dog. Of course, in these times the German who owns a cow has to do with that patient animal just what he is told and when the word goes forth to kill it, well, he simply gets busy and does a little executing. The fat, of course, is delivered to the government. And now the bread ration has been so reduced that only a piece the size of a large cracker is allowed to be consumed by each adult per day. Oil has become almost unknown and the only thing which is plentiful is coal. But you can't eat that—unless, of course, you have a stomach like an ostrich. How long will the German people keep it up?

Released

"Willie, did you put your nickel in the contribution box?"

"No, mamma, I asked Eddie Lake, the minister's son, if I couldn't keep it and spend it for candy and he gave me permission."

Only One War Aim

The only "war aim" for us, one and all, has been confided to the commanders of the armies in the field and the fleet on the sea. Petain, Haig, Pershing—these are our peacemakers. When they have completed their herculean task, it will be time enough to consider the formulation of specifications of the fundamental and thoroughly understood objects for which the governments and peoples of one democracy after another have been forced to draw the sword. What are the Allies fighting for? To beat Germany—absolutely, we can have no other aim at this time. Unless we accomplish it, all our war aims will go a-glimmering. The sword must be driven into Germany to the hilt, before the pen is taken in hand.—Providence Journal.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

It is only since Hindenburg assumed command on the German western front that he has become fully aware of the tenacity of the British bulldog grip.—Hamilton Spectator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Must Hold the North Sea

The flag of Great Britain and the Stars and Stripes must dominate every outlet of the North Sea and the Baltic until the submarine enemy is defeated. Denmark, Norway, Holland and Sweden must, in self-preservation, abandon their false neutrality. Their waters must be mined and patrolled against German submarines. If they cannot do this work the Allied fleet must do it.—Washington Post.

His Plan

An Irishman who was rather fond of strong drink was asked by the parish priest:

"My son, how do you expect to get into Heaven?"

The Irishman replied:

"Shure, an dthat's aisy! When I get to the gates of Heaven I'll open the door and shut the door, and open the door and shut the door, an' keep on doing that till St. Peter gets impatient and says, 'For goodness sake Mike, either come in or stay out!'"—Tit-Bits.

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.



Bridgeton, N.J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women as I have used them with such good results."—Mrs. MILFORD T. CUMMINGS, 822 Harmony St., Penn's Grove, N. J.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.



MAKE MONEY BY SAVING MONEY
The simplest and best method of saving money is by an Endowment Policy in the
EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Write for pamphlet today.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CRUSADE MUST BE CARRIED ON OR ALL HUMANITY WILL SUFFER

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL ON WAR AIMS

Great Britain Is The Centre Of A Mighty League Of Nations And If She Should Break All Of The Allied Powers Must Go With Her To Defeat

"The commonwealth of people should continue to carry forward the crusade in which they are engaged to the point where no autocratic, despotic government remains," said Winston Spencer Churchill, recently appointed minister of munitions, in speaking to his constituents at Dundee.

"Henceforth," he continued, "it must not be true that in any part of the world a government owns the people; but, on the contrary, everywhere the people must control their fortune and their fate. The hateful system of military autocratic tyranny must cease.

"If this war does not end in victory, if it ends in an inconclusive peace, it will leave Germany stronger and impenitent under autocratic rulership. Then good-bye to the hopes for a brighter and better future. We should merely enter upon a long period of unrest, suspicion, alarm and disorder. Unless we gain the victory we have nothing before us but ruin and strife.

"We have only to hold until the United States throws its whole strength into the struggle to make the victory complete. England is the centre of a mighty league of nations. If we fall, all fall; if we break, all break. Our dangers are great, but our opportunity is incomparable."

Safety of Soldiers Must Be Put First

Air Squadrons at the Front Cannot Be Spared for Home Duty

Premier Lloyd George, replying to a deputation of London members of the British house of commons, admitted that there was a special case for defending London, but said that the safety of the soldiers at the front must be put first. If anyone said to the contrary, he declared, let them find another government.

"We have no hesitation," he added, "in supporting the claim of the military advisers that the soldiers at the front must have first demand on our resources."

Mr. Lloyd George referred to falsehoods disseminated including the allegation that squadrons from London had been sent to France against the advice of the military. On the contrary, he said, they were sent at the pressing request of Sir Douglas Haig, whom all the military advisers supported; and the squadrons were sent back in the ordinary course of their duty to civilians. He was quite unaware of the removal of any squadrons whose movements were purely military. He also said that the rumor that airplanes at Hendon had been tampered with and unable to ascend was a pure invention.

The premier emphasized the urgency of having swarms of airplanes at the front to detect enemy positions. It was further untrue, he declared, that London was devoid of fighting craft. Actually more first class British fighters were up than the number of raiders. He emphasized the difficulty of vitally hitting airplanes, adducing instances from France and pointing out that four enemy machines were brought down out of twenty-four, a higher percentage than, for example, two out of 84 French raiders recently brought down by the Germans.

A Dastardly Trick

A merchant captain relating experiences with submarines says, "Another German trick is to lash a ship's boat with several men in it to a periscope. The idea is that a British ship will come along, and, thinking the men are survivors of some wreck, will come up close and let itself be blown up by the submarine beneath the boat. A daisy little idea, but we keep away from such decoys, thank you!" This abuse of the sacred rule of humanity which requires that all ships render every possible assistance to save lives at sea is one of the most dastardly acts of which the Germans are guilty.

Matter of Sex

Ella Wheeler Wilcox said at a literary luncheon in New York:

"The poet must be accurate. The loftiest flights of poetry become ridiculous if they contain mistakes. It's like the town girl in the country.

"A town girl in the country said to a farmer friend:

"'Oh, look at the adorable little cowlets in the poppy field!'"

"'Them ain't cowlets,' he said. 'Them's bullets.'"

Although it costs but six cents a day in India for men to wave fans to keep the air circulating in houses, they are gradually being replaced by electric fans as cheaper and more reliable.

Trench Tales

Germans Have Lost Superiority Which They Will Never Regain

A thoughtful looking Australian sat up in his cot when asked to tell some of his experiences.

"To hear some people talk you'd think we liked fighting for fighting's sake. That's pure nonsense. You can't go on fighting and not get fed up with the beastliness of it; but you can take it from me that we're in to see the complete finish. If we could get all that we are fighting for tomorrow, I'll bet there isn't a man that wouldn't welcome peace. But the Germans are still pretty strong, and if we stopped now, we'd have the same game in a few years' time. I've got kiddies and I don't want to think that they might have to go through all this when they are grown up. Though I say the Germans are still strong, they're weakening or I'm very much mistaken. They are practically hopeless at attacking; without immense artillery superiority they can't move and they'll never have that superiority again. Our attacks now are better than ever they have been and are made with the smallest amount of losses possible."

Germans In Name Only

Three Experts Who are Helping the U. S. Government

Frankfurter, Keppel and Lippman. German sounding as these names may be, their owners are working 18 hours a day helping America beat the kaiser—and Keppel's parents were Irish.

Felix Frankfurter, Waltre Lippman and Frederick Keppel are Secretary of War Baker's confidential advisors. All left lucrative positions to enter the people's service.

Dr. Keppel was dean of Columbia university when the war broke out, but he got leave of absence, hurried to Washington and joined Baker's staff. His hours are 9 a.m. to 12 midnight.

Felix Frankfurter had war department experience as War Secretary Stimson's right hand man under Taft. When war came he was a law lecturer at Harvard and was also handling important cases before the supreme court.

Walter Lippman's chief task with Baker is solving economic war problems. He has written several books on diplomacy and economics, and was editing a magazine when Uncle Sam jumped into the ring.

Summerfallow Competitions

Manitoba Agricultural Extension Service Developing New Line of Work

In arranging for an extensive program of Summerfallow Competitions the Agricultural Extension Service is developing a new line of work which is destined to have a far reaching effect on farming methods in Manitoba. Already over 400 of the most progressive farmers in the province have sent in their entries. The fields will be examined three times during the season and the third inspection will be made the occasion for a big auto excursion, when all the farmers in the district will be invited to inspect not only the work done on the summerfallow, but the other parts of the farm as well. At the conclusion of the inspection tour addresses will be delivered both by the judges and others who have achieved distinction in some phase of agriculture.

The Summerfallow Competition will be followed next year by standing crop competitions and these, in turn, by seed grain fairs. Although this is the first year for these competitions the following societies are taking part: Miniota, McAuley, Elkhorn, Virden, Souris, Carberry, Reston, Giroux, Woodlands, Warren, Dugald, Sanford, Gladstone and Rossburn, while a large number of other societies are now making arrangements for next year's competitions, as the best results are obtained when the land is skim plowed in the fall.

"If I came into $1,000,000," said Pat to his workmate, "I'd go to wan o' thim big hotels and I'd tell the b'y, 'Have me called at 6 o'clock tomorrow mornin'.' Then I'd go to me room and pull down the blinds and whin first they called me I'd not answer, and whin they called me louder, I'd say, 'Go away wid yez! I'm not obliged to be workin'. I've got money.'"

"Aw!" remarked Tim, as he once more began work.

"Well, what would you do if you were a millionaire?" demanded Pat.

"Me?" said Tim. "I'd have a half-fut more len'th to this pick handle, and save me poor back."—Chicago Daily News.

England Has Potatoes

3,000,000 Acres Under Cultivation Makes Country Self-Supporting

The following special cable from London appears in the Sun:

England is better supplied with food than any of the countries of Europe, and the government is taking notable steps to see that this advantageous position is maintained during the coming year. The immense home production of potatoes is now coming into the market. The food controller has suspended the regulations requiring that potatoes shall not be served more than one day each week. They are now freely used.

Notwithstanding this fact, the board of agriculture has issued an impressive statement to the farmers declaring that the absolute necessity exists for adding a great area to the cultivated acreage for 1918. Arrangements will be made to survey lands now used as pasturage, which will be ploughed up for crops designated by the government.

The farmers are required to accept the conditions laid down for them by the government or compulsion will be used to see that they do so. The spectacle is thus brought in sight of the government telling the farmers exactly what they must raise and compelling them to heed the direction. An increase of 3,000,000 acres must be made to make England self-supporting during the next year.

Germans Want Antwerp

Kaiser Would Be Satisfied to End War With Antwerp and Constantinople Under His Heel

Germany would be content to give up all of Belgium save Antwerp which it needs as the great shipping port for the produce of the Rhine valley. When the German armies were stopped from reaching Paris, they wheeled about, or part of the invaders, and captured Antwerp. Calais was sought also, but the Canadians "saved the day" at Ypres.

If the kaiser can end present hostilities with Antwerp and Constantinople under his heel Germany will be the greatest power in the eastern hemisphere, writes Carl Ackerman, former United States correspondent in Germany. But if the kaiser had to announce that he did not expect to keep Antwerp the business interests, which manufacture war materials, would refuse further support unless they saw that the Teutonic cause was utterly lost. If he states that he will annex Antwerp and a part of Belgium the people will become restive. So he says nothing. He makes the people believe they are fighting to defend Germany. He continues the war, believing that if he is strong enough to win he can annex all of Belgium and France if he desires.

"We have won the war," he can tell the people. "We must have securities. So much German blood was sacrificed in Belgium that that country must pay."

All through the war, remarks Mr. Ackerman, the world has learned that the German government, as it is constituted today, cannot be trusted to keep a treaty, or promise. And it cannot be trusted today in its sham liberalism. If the people in the allied and American states permit themselves to be tricked by Germany's propaganda of democracy they will meet a crushing defeat and Germany will dominate the world. Mr. Ackerman proceeds:

"The real peace obstacle is the German military organization. The peace snag is the present system of German government which gives the kaiser complete authority in war and peace.

"A peace treaty signed with the present system of imperial government which permits Prussia to dominate Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey will be as valueless as the treaty not to violate the neutrality of Belgium. It would be kept by the imperial government as long as Germany respected the promises in the Sussex case. Such a peace would be only another 'scrap of paper.'"

Women Drive Locomotives

Now in France—Eager for Ballot Since British Decision

That there are two women locomotive engineers in France and that the British house of commons voted for the woman suffrage have given the equal franchise movement in France its most powerful impetus since the beginning of the war. The Woman Suffrage league of France sent a delegation to the chamber of deputies demanding that steps be taken to accord French women the same privileges soon to be enjoyed by their British sisters.

"Have the women of our country played a less glorious part in the war than those of the other side of the Channel?" Mme. Marguerite Duand, head of the parliamentary delegation, exclaimed. "In every war women have made terrible sacrifices and always they have been in vain because, having no civil right worth mentioning, they couldn't bring about reforms that should follow war.

"We are determined that the conclusion of this struggle shall be different, and we believe our deputies must be influenced by the action of British law makers."

The women engineers are Mmes. Louise Debris and Marie Viard, both of whose husbands were railroad men. Debris was reported missing in the first days of the war and Viard was killed at Verdun. The women are piloting shunting engines about the yard at the camp and hope soon to be entrusted with driving regular locomotives on the main line of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean system.

Bill and Dan Talk Seriously

"Well, anyhow," grumbled Al Uppinthyme, "if you do save a dollar here and there, dealing out o' town, you soon drop it, and others 'long with it, hauling over a bad road that ought to be a good road."

It may be remembered that not so very long ago, Bill Harvey, a country merchant, and Dan Brodie, a farmer, two old friends who had come West together more than twenty years ago, had a proper confab about their home town, and the dry rot by which it seemed threatened.

Bill pointed out that about fifty thousand dollars was sent out of their community every year, the spending of which, at home, would by now have doubled the size and population of their town, besides providing better markets, better schools, better roads, and have brought prosperity to the entire district.

Dan finally admitted that "kissing good-bye forever to fifty thousand dollars each year, seemed bad business," and suggested that Bill bring one or two of his friends out to his farm, and he would have in one or two of his neighbors, so that they might see what could be done to put things right.

And here we find them, one evening, after the day's work, gathered together in Dan's roomy parlor, all a bit ill at ease at first, but ready to give their best attention. Bill had been somewhat surprised to find what quick interest the local banker had shown in the subject, and Mr. Debored had come out with Bill tonight, also Mr. Jack Derrick, another solid, level-headed merchant.

For his part, Dan had brought in old Joe Piggett, a rather short-tempered but successful old-timer, who had made money by raising hogs when other farmers were wheat-crazy and Mr. Uppinthyme, one of the best of the district's farmers.

I don't mind admitting that Piggett and Uppinthyme and Dan sat together, and Bill and Jack Derrick sat opposite them, just like rival factions—the banker a little apart from either—but perhaps this was not unnatural this first coming-together.

"Well Bill," says Dan, after some general conversation about the crops, "I've been talking to my neighbors 'bout that fifty thousand bucks that you said immigrates from this district every year, and I guess you've been doing the same. [illegible] the fact of your town having caught a bad dose of dry rot don't need no discussion. It's self-evident. Question is how to cure it?"

Bill was pleased that Dan had opened the ball, tho' he didn't like the way he said "your town."

"Perhaps," says Bill, "that one o' you other gentlemen can tell us something."

Everybody looks at Mr. Debored, and after a little while that gentleman says:

"I think Mr. Brodie shows his good sense in coming right to the point and steering us clear of guessing and discussing of the question from our own personal standpoints. We all know that Starcross is not going ahead as she should. In fact, she is actually slipping back, and this not only means dollars out of all our pockets, but also the loss of those social developments—better roads and schools and public buildings, better markets and higher farm values—which by now we all have a right to expect. The question is, how to put matters right. I shall leave it to you gentlemen to set up any suggestions you may have, and then if we don't find a solution, I should like to give you a few particulars as to how difficulties identical to our own have been dealt with in other places."

"Go right ahead Mr. Debored," says Dan. "Just what we want."

"Hold on a moment!" says old Joe Piggett. "Don't take too much for granted. Now, I guess I'm one o' those fellows that send a few hundred dollars away most every year, and I've sure saved dollars by it, haven't I?"

"Lost dollars by it," said Jack Derrick. "Come to my store and I'll show you."

"Got some 'arness last week twenty per cent. cheaper'n any you got to sell," says Piggett.

"And fifty per cent. inferior," comes back Jack.

"What, did you 'ave some of that old 'arness too, Joe?" laughs Dan.

"Well, anyhow," grumbles Al Uppinthyme, "if you save a dollar here and there, dealing out o' town you soon drop it, and others 'long with it, hauling over a bad road that ought to be a good road. I wonder how much that old trail to town costs you in hosses, harness and buggy deterioration every year, Joe. A big dollar, I know. I broke a neck yoke on it again only last Friday."

"Well, let's hear what Mr. Debored has to tell us," says Bill, who had got a bit red in the neck too, at mention of that old harness again.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Debored, "I'm pretty sure myself that any man of common sense won't have to waste much grey matter to realize that it's a thundering bad thing for his own interests, be he farmer, merchant, or banker, to have the community drained of fifty thousand dollars a year, or half or quarter that amount, either. And we'd have no difficulty in getting most all the town and countryside to see it, and Mr. Piggett soonest of all, who has lost twenty dollars in the value of his farm lands for every one he has saved through the mail."

"What you going to do to stop it?" asks old-timer Piggett.

"I could name you a number of towns that have turned dry rot into solid prosperity and development, and they've all done it the same way. The principle they've worked on is this. They regard their town and its tributary district as all one, with identical interests. Take Starcross, for example. The farmers think of the town, with its merchants and doctors and bankers, as something quite foreign to their own farming interests. The merchants think of the farmers in the same way. I guess this is all wrong, gentlemen, and that we should think of Starcross as one big community, and our interests all so bound up together that you cannot separate them without suffering yourself."

"Well, that would mean a lot of give and take on both sides," remarks Joe Piggett.

"You've said it, Mr. Piggett," snaps the banker; "a lot of give and take. The thing is, we have to smash these old-time prejudices that exist here and there between the town and the farm, and have a little more sociability between the two. How are we to do it? Why, we've got to bring the two together. We must have some medium by which they can meet on a common basis. We have got to get the farmer to understand that if Starcross goes into the hole, he goes along with it. That if Starcross grows, as together we can make it grow, he grows with it; that every new brick added to the town puts up the value of his farm——"

"And we got to make the merchant and the banker show us a darn sight more consideration," said Mr. Piggett.

"Grant you that," said Mr. Debored.

"And we want a bit more pep put into the "Starcross Star,"" says Mr. Uppinthyme, "seems to me that that would help things a whole lot."

There was a murmur of approval. "Limp as a rag," says Dan. "Dead as a door nail," from Jack Derrick.

"Well, what's the first step to all this?" asks Dan Brodie.

"Some towns that have made good on this proposition have formed Commercial Clubs, others a Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture," says the banker, "but either amounts to the same thing. The idea is to have an equal number of farmers and merchants."

"That's a good idea," says Jack Derrick. "What's to stop us calling a meeting one day next week, and start the thing going?"

"Well," says the banker, I would suggest that we don't go too fast. Perhaps if each of us were to do a little missionary work first, among our neighbors, and then hold another pow-wow, we could make a surer start."

At this moment, there was a tremendous crash of pots and pans from the kitchen, where Mrs. Brodie was busy, like the good housewife she was, and wondering what in thunder all this meant, and what Dan was doing anyway.

"And I'd like to suggest, gentlemen," says Bill, "that if Mrs. Brodie will favor us, she attend our next confabulation. We sure want the women in this. Leastways, they can form a pretty strong sub-committee and help the sociability side of the movement no end."

The banker looks around the little circle. "Carried unanimously," says he.

"For Others He Died"

Over a heap of earth, marked by a specially carved cross, is written these words, "For others he died." In this simple lettering is the record of a brave lad who deliberately surrendered his life for his fellows, George Edward Cates, Lieut., Rifle Brigade.

When engaged with some other men in deepening a captured trench this officer struck with his spade a buried bomb, which immediately started to burn. Lieutenant Cates, in order to save the lives of his comrades placed his foot on the bomb, which immediately exploded. He showed the most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in performing the act which cost him his life, but saved the lives of others. His next of kin holds the V.C., made in memory of his valor.

Heckling a Heckler

Thomas A. Daly, the Irish-American poet, was interrupted in an impassioned address in German-town by a heckler.

"Say, Tom," roared the heckler, "what's the matter with you Irish? You're always laying bare your wrongs."

Mr. Daly nodded grimly.

"That's because we want them redressed," he said.—Detroit Free Press.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN FAILS TO CURTAIL COMMERCE OF ALLIES

DISSATISFACTION IN GERMANY OVER RESULT

No Falling Off Is Shown In The Use Of Ports By Neutral Or Allied Shipping, And Enemy Is Realizing Impotency Of Strong Arm On Which Their Faith Was Pinned

The naval correspondent of The London Times, commenting on the submarine returns, says:

"There is no material change in the situation and assuredly no improvement—it is, perhaps, not to be wondered there should be growing dissatisfaction in Germany at the results of the submarine campaign. The hopes awakened by the high results of April are not fulfilled. It is due, no doubt, to this state of things and for the purpose of encouraging German public opinion that German leaders obtained and used to hearten the people, whether with any real satisfaction can be felt, the cryptic utterances of Grand Admiral Tirpitz.

"U-boat extremely effective, but it needs time," or the still more mysterious saying of Hindenburg: "U-boat war performs its office," must be doubtful. The soldier himself seems to have no great faith in the naval weapon, while the originator of the submarine war who has to ask more time yet, must know that time is working on our side.

"Commerce has been well maintained. There is no material falling off in the use of our ports by ships of all allied neutral nations.

"The traffic returns of the allies do not indicate any more than one submarine having the success expected of them by Gemany. The number of ships of all nationalities entering the French ports increased from an average of 842 in four weeks in March to 1,044 in four weeks in June. The returns for July show a still further advance of 1,067. The departures also were numerous, and it is altogether clear the menace of the U-boat has not yet seriously affected oversea French traffic."

The Italian returns appear to bear the same view. The writer urges the greater use of naval aeroplanes in the fight against the submarine, or have we overestimated the value of aircraft as a means of overcoming the submarine?

Roumania Also Coming Back

Planning a New, Happier and Freer Roumania

It will soon be Roumania's turn to come back with an army that will astonish the world! Such is the prediction of the Roumanian patriot, Take Jonescu. Jonescu states that while the army is completing its units—which will be a work of but a week or two—the men who look into the future are planning a new and a happier and freer Roumania. For example, seven-eighths of the cultivatable land which made up the kingdom would belong to the agricultural classes, a much greater proportion than in France, a country of peasant proprietors. All the details of this great land reform would be settled in another session of the Roumanian parliament. In the present session they would incorporate a measure into the constitution assuring stability for all officials, whether employed in government, provincial or municipal administration. Take Jonescu knew that Roumania had other vast problems to solve but it was difficult to deal with and discuss them all at once. What he could assert was that they had all the firmest intention of solving all their problems on the widest and most democratic basis.

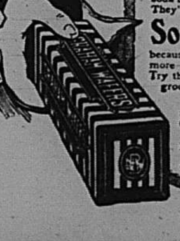
Japan's Industries Growing

Japan's cotton goods have supplanted those of England and America in the far eastern markets as to practically annihilate the trade of these two nations. War munition and shipbuilding have made gigantic strides. Large capital previously employed in the United States is now needed in Japan, and in banking circles it is generally thought that the Japanese bankers have been drawing down their reserves in this country to meet the increased expenditures at home where it can be put out to better interest returns. Japan now ranks as one of the foremost creditor nations of the world.

Japan is giving invaluable aid to the Allies in every way, and the idea is scoffed at that gold from the United States will reach Germany through Japan.

Excited Passenger—I left $100 under my pillow. Did you see anything of it?

Pullman Porter—Yessah; much obleeged for the tip, sah.



Inside Our Striped Package
are the freshest, daintiest, most delightful soda biscuits you have ever tasted!
They're called
Som-Mor Biscuit
because after eating one you want some more—right away QUICK!
Try them—plain or salted—be sure your grocer gives you the right package. Our
GRAHAM WAFERS
are delightfully different from any Graham Wafers you ever tasted.
Ask your Grocer
NORTH-WEST BISCUIT CO., LIMITED
Edmonton, Alta.
Agencies at Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon.
17

ADVERTISING

An advertising statement reduced to printer's ink comes before the eye of a large number of people.

Among these people there is invariably a portion of them who are doubting, another portion who are critical, and still another who are knowing.

The statement then, must be truthful. It must be made in a convincing manner and must be honest in appearance

We have the faculty of arranging types in a simple, straightforward manner for all kinds of advertising. We plan newspaper ads. as well booklets or folders.

THE

ELKHORN MERCURY

High Class Printing Office

TELEPHONE No. 42. ELKHORN, MAN.

Leadership Question Raised

(Continued from front page)

a government should be asked to make but one pledge, that of win-the-war, and that the other clauses rival so many obstacles. Also that as Sir R. Borden had already offered a union government, why not accept him as leader. The amendment was strongly supported by other speakers in the audience, and on being put was carried by a large majority.

It was quite apparent that the audience were unanimous in their wish for a national government, and that in the absence of any other, looked to Sir R. Borden for a leader. This, of course, was not quite in line with the program but the resolutions committee must have felt that any deviation from the old party lines would raise the question of a leader, and that to suggest the formation of a party without a leader, was bound to lead to lead to complications.

However, the meeting showed clearly the determination of the people to enforce conscription and a united wish for a national government. To obtain this expression of public feeling was, we presume the main object of the promoters of the meeting, and they are to be congratulated in obtaining so decisive an endorsement of those measures.

"Dick" is Decorated for Bravery on the Field

Among those mentioned in Saturday's daily papers as having been awarded the Military Cross for gallant conduct in action, appears the name of Captain Richard de Warenne Waller.—"Well done Dick!"

To say that this district is proud of yet another hero's achievement, in this connection, is putting it mildly. Incidently not a few of us have regularly scanned the news columns ever since our pal has been in action, for some honor conferred and now "the deed is done" we have that pleasurable feeling which comes when our fondest dreams are realized. May God protect Richard and all our local boys across the water and may we soon be able to shower on them the plaudits which are their due, when they arrive home again.

They Met After 36 Years

Mr. John Campbell, of Brandon, Inspector for the Manitoba Farmer's Mutual Hail Insurance Co., while in town on Tuesday showed us a photograph of two of his brothers, taken at a hospital in England. These brothers who both enlisted at the outbreak of war had not seen each other for 36 years, met by chance. The elder who is 60 has four sons at the front and the younger 10 years his junior has also two boys in the trenches. The Campbell family have something to be proud of.

What a re-union! and what splendid patriotism for one family to show. Right thinking men and women pray fervently for a re-union of nations, but this goal can never be reached until German frightfulness has been abolished.

In addition to the above many other whole families have gladly volunteered and still more are needed—Have we any right to oppose Conscription in Canada?

Two Creek's L. A. Make Money for Red Cross

The fortnightly 10c. Tea on behalf of the Red Cross, under the auspices of Two Creek's Ladies Aid was held at the home of Mrs. Fred Cole, on Wednesday afternoon August 15th. There was a good crowd in attendance and a very substantial addition was made to the fund. The next 10c. Tea will be held at the home of Mrs. R. Falkner on August 29th.

GIRLS and BOYS WANTED

Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 1426 more Stenographers and Bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend SUCCESS COLLEGE. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

The SUCCESS Business College Limited WINNIPEG, MAN.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body builds up proper tension restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all nervous troubles averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Find $5 box, or two for $9. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co. St. Catharines, Ont.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres of extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

C. W. CROSBY
Commissioner in B.R
ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

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Office.—
Bank of Ottawa Building., Virden.
Money to Loan on Farm & Town Properties

Insurance of all kinds
$1000 to let out on good security
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THAT NEW SUIT
Will give you satisfaction if tailored by an expert from the best material at a reasonable price with fit guaranteed—CALL IN AND TALK IT OVER.
CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY
FRED ACORN
Next Barber Shop. ELKHORN

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
Absolute French regulators never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the monthly period of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold in three sizes, or three for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co. St. Catharines, Ont.

ELKHORN LODGE No. 74

G.R.M., A.F.&A.M.

Holds its Regular Meeting in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, Aug. 27 at 8 p. m. Visiting Brothers welcome.

J. R. GREAT, W. M. — H. J. JONES, Sec.

COURT OF ELKS NO. 21

Will meet in the Masonic Temple, Elkhorn on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1917, at 8 p.m., sharp.

W. J. MONTGOMERY, C.R.
F. C. NORRIS, F.S. — A. B. STATHAM, R.S.

ALEXANDRA LODGE NO. 46 I.O.O.F.

ELKHORN, - MAN.

Meets every Thursday in the Masonic Temple, at 8 p.m.
Visiting brethren welcome

W. H. HEAD, N.G. R. M. FRAZER Sec.

THE ELKHORN MERCURY DIRECTORY

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ELKHORN

J. Mooney, Mayor.

Councillors:
C. G. Webster, C. W. Crosby, J. H. Carscadden, W. Davey

A. M. Frazer, Sec.-Treas.

Jos. Webster, Assessor.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WALLACE

Chas. E. Ivens, Reeve

Councillors:
H. Larmer, Ed. Naylen, A. J. Swan, H. Nelson, Geo. E. Blakeman, J. O'Neil

W. Whiteford, Sec.-Treas., Vr'dn

A. Odell, Assessor, Hargrave

COUNTY COURT OF ELKHORN

Hon. T. D. Cumberland, Judge.

W. Davey, Clerk.

A. B. Statham (pro tem.) Bailiff.

Court Sittings—March, June, September, December

ELKHORN BOARD OF TRADE

C. G. WEBSTER, President
J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 366

R. DE W. WALLER, Chairman

W. J. TINLINE

C. W. CROSBY, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE CHURCHES

St. Mark's (Anglican)
Rev. V. S. Bell, Vicar
Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School at 3.00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian
Rev. R. B. Ledingham, B.A.
Sunday School at 11 a.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Methodist
Rev. D. B. Kennedy
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Going East

No. 62 ..... at 1.45
No. 54 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 4 ..... at 11.30
No. 60 (Branch)..... at 21.33 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Going West

No. 61 ..... at 5.12
No. 53 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 3 ..... at 18.17
No. 59 (Branch) ..... at 9.18 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
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PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.



Small Profit and Profit Often

—That's our motto. You know where to come now [next door to Veddon's Harness Shop] and all regular customers can obtain the FAMOUS CRESCENT PLOW SHARES at 10 per cent. below current prices. This means that those who get repairs, horse-shoeing, share sharpening and all general blacksmithing executed by us, can also get their NEW SHARES CHEAPER HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

J. L. McFadden & Son, - Elkhorn, Man.